Netflix, Inc. v. Blockbuster, Inc. Doc. 89 Att. 15

NETFLIX, INC. vs. BLOCKBUSTER INC.

CASE NO. C 06 2361 WHA (JCS)

BLOCKBUSTER INC.'S

EXHIBIT C (Part 1 of 2)

TO

JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT

filed on November 15, 2006

America's Best-Selling Dictionary

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Eleventh Edition

The Words You Need Today

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Merriam-Webster's Collegiate° Dictionary

ELEVENTH EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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Made in the United States of America

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cylindrical nts of a fuel outlet quadruped ranting no position out or pack) in barrels



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ierh, of Celt oducing: as s or matings to fruit 2 DESOLATE nproductive :harm (a ~

; an inferior ip or bar for

d: -cad-ing

rique barrel) way or pas-

of MF barri-

par] (14c) 1 lock passage ion or strucaphic ~s to he placental batants fight ng immateri (trade ~s)
parallel to a
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ore and sepa-

CEPTING i of the open d, quarter, or 2: a Spanish a Spanish e U.S. esp. in

or a -ster (2) t the bar and rior court -

hment whose

akin to OHG N. MOUND aund of earth

barrow] (bel-

rarry - more pushing it

mark of bas-irth

es drinks at a

business, ex-

change, alter. of OF barater — more at BARRATRY] vi (15c): to trade by exchanging one commodity for another ~ vi: to trade or exchange by or as if by bartering — bar-ter-er \-tor-or\n
2barler n (15c) 1: the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering 2: the thing given in exchange in bartering
Bar-tho-lin's gland \'bār-tho-lonz-, 'bār-t'l-nz-\n [Kaspar Bartholin t173B Dan. physician] (1901): either of two oval racemose glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubricating mucus — compare Cowper's GLAND bar-tl-zan \'bār-to-zan\'n [alter. of ME bretasinge, fr. bretais parapet — more at BRATTICE] (1801): a small structure (as a turret) projecting from a building and serving esp. for lookout or defense

Bart-lett \'bart-let\ n [Enoch Bartlett †1860 Am. orchardist] (1847): a

Bart-lett \bart-let\ n [Enoch Bartlett †1860 Am. orchardist] (1847): a pear that has yellowish-green or sometimes red skin and whitish flesh and is the principal commercially produced pear in the U.S. Ba-ruch \ba-\frac{1}{10}k, \bart-let\ n \lambda | n \lamb

ences bas-al \ba-sal, -zal\ adj (1645) 1 a: relating to, situated at, or forming the base b: arising from the base of a stem (~ leaves) 2 a: of or relating to the foundation, base, or essence: Fundamental b: of, relating to, of being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital activities of an organism: MINIMAL (a ~ diet) 6: used for teaching beginners (~ readers) — ba-sal-ly adv basal body n (1902): a minute distinctively staining cell organelle found at the base of a flagellum or cilium and identical to a centriole in structure — called also basal granule, kinetosome basal cell n (ca. 1903): one of the innermost cells of the deeper epidermis of the skin

mis of the skin basal gangilon n (ca. 1889): any of four deeply placed masses of gray matter (as the amygdala) in each cerebral hemisphere — called also hasal nucleus

basal metabolic rate n (1922) ; the rate at which heat is given off by

basal metadonic rate n (1922): the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest basal metabolism n (1913): the turnover of energy in a fasting and resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate ba-salt \bo-'solt, \bo_ba\, n [L basaltes, MS var. of basanites touchstone, fr. Gk basanites (lithor), fr. basanos touchstone, fr. Egypt blmv] (1601): a dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagiociase, augite, and usu magnetite — ba-sal-tic \bo-'sol-lik\ adi

pa-sait (102-soil). "Da-," n IL basaltes, MS var. of basanites touchstone, fr. Gk basanites (lithos), fr. basanos touchstone, fr. Egypt bimm) (1601): a dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagiociase, augite, and usu magnetite — ba-sai-tio \bos-soil-tik\ adil bas-cule \bos-soil-tik\ adil bas-cule \bos-soil-tik\ adil bas-cule \bos-soil-tik\ adil bas-cule \bos-soil-tik\ bas-soil-tik\ bas-soil-t

corrosion) (a ~ metal such as iron) — compare NOBLE b: containing a larger than usual proportion of base metals (~ silver denarii) 7 a: lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit: 10NOBLE b: lacking higher values: DEGRADING (a drab ~ way of life) — base-ly adv — base-ness n syn BASE, LOW, VILE mean deserving of contempt because of the absence of higher values. BASE stresses the ignoble and may suggest crushing the statement of proposes (Agrae mulyes). LOW may compute

sence of higher values. BASE stresses the ignoble and may suggest cruelty, treachery, greed, or grossness (base motives). Low may connote crafty cunning, vulgarity, or immorality and regularly implies an outraging of one's sense of decency or propriety (refused to listen to such low talk). VILE, the strongest of these words, tends to suggest disgusting depravity or filth (a vile remark). base angle n (ca. 1949): either of the angles of a triangle that have one side in common with the base base-ball 'bas-boll', noften attrib (ca. 1815): a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field having four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score; also: the ball used in this game base-board 's board', bord n (1847): a board situated at or forming the base board 's bord' n (1847): a board situated at or forming the base of something; specif: a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adjoining floor.

joining floor base-born \-'born\ adj (1591) 1: MEAN, IGNOBLE 2a: of humble

birth b: of illegitimate birth base exchange n (ca. 1956): a post exchange at a naval or air force

base hit n (1874); a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base

base hit n (1874); a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely without benefit of an error or fielder's choice BASE Jumping \base.\n [building, antenna, span, earth] (1982); the activity or sport of parachuting from a high structure (as a building, tower, or bridge) or cliff—BASE Jumper n base.line \base.\line\base.\n [building, antenna, span, earth] (1982); the activity or sport of parachuting from a high structure (as a building, tower, or bridge) or cliff—BASE Jumper n base.\line\base.\line

tive tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying

lamina propia
ba-sen-il \ba-'sen-jē, -'zen-\ n [prob. modif. of Lingala mbwa na basenji, lit., dogs of the bushland people] (1937): any of a breed of small
curly-tailed dogs of African origin that do not bark
base on balls (1884): an advance to first base awarded a baseball
player who during a turn at bat takes four pitches that are balls
base-pair vi (1973): to participate in formation of a base pair (adenine

base-pair w (1973): to participate in formation of a case pair (additine—s with thymine)
base pair n (1956): one of the pairs of nucleotide bases on complementary strands of nucleic acid that consist of a purine on one strand joined to a pyrimidine on the other strand by hydrogen bonds holding together the two strands much like the rungs of a ladder and that include adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to uracil in RNA and guanine linked to cytosine in both DNA and RNA
base path n (1935): the area between the bases of a baseball field used

by a base runner base pay n (1920): a rate or amount of pay for a standard work peri-

by a base runner
base pay n (1920): a rate or amount of pay for a standard work period, job, or position exclusive of additional payments or allowances
base-plate \base.plate \n (1876): a plate that serves as a base or support
base runner n (1867): a baseball player of the team at bat who is on
base or is attempting to reach a base — base-run-ning n
bases pl of BASE or of BASE

bash \bash \bash \vb [origin unknown] vt (1750) 1: to strike violently: HIT;
also: to injure or damage by striking: SMASH — often used with in 2
: to attack physically or verbally (media —ing) (celebrity —ing) — vi
: CRASH — bash-er n

2 bash n (1805) 1: a forceful blow 2: a festive social gathering: PARTY 3 chiefly Brit: TRY, ATTEMPT (have a — at it)
bashaw var of PASHA
bash-ful \bash-fol\ adj [obs. bash (to be abashed)] (1548) 1: socially
shy or timid: DIFFIDENT, SELF-CONSCIOUS 2: resulting from or typical of a bashful nature (a — smile) syn see sHY — bash-ful-ly\folie\ adv — bash-ful-ness \-1-lo-nes\ n

1ba-slc \bash-falk also-xik\ adj (1842) 1 a: of, relating to, or forming the
base or essence: FUNDAMENTAL (— truths) b: concerned with fundamental scientific principles: not applied (— research) 2: constituting or serving as the basis or starting point (a — set of tools) 3 a
: of, relating to, containing, or having the character of a chemical base
b: having an alkaline reaction 4: containing relatively little silica
(— rocks) 5: relating to, made by, used in, or being a process of
making steel done in a furnace lined with basic material and under basic slag — ba-sic-l-ly\ba-'si-so-ic\n
1basic n (1926) 1: something that is basic: FUNDAMENTAL (get back
to —s) 2: BASIC TRAINING
BA-SIC \ba-sik \n [Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code]
(1964): a simplified high-level language for programming a computer
ba-si-cal-ly \ba-sik (b--)le also -zi-\adv (1903) 1 a: at a basic level: in

\o\ abut \o\ kitten, F table \or\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mor \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \e\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\lee \\\lob \n\sing \ô\go \ô\law \ôi\boy \th\thin \th\ the \d\loot \d\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, ce, ue, \textit{\chi}\ see Guide to Pronunciation

256 compress e concave

quantity, or volume as if by squeezing (~ a computer file) ~ vi: to undergo compression syn see Contract

2com-press \kām-pres\ n [MF compresse, fr. compresser to compress, fr. LL compressare] (1599) 1: a folded cloth or pad applied so as to press upon a body part 2: a machine for compressing com-pressed \kom-\prest also \kām-\ ad/ (14e) 1: pressed together: reduced in size or volume (as by pressure) 2: flattened as though subjected to compression: a: flattened laterally \petioles ~\ b: narrow from side to side and deep in a dorsoventral direction — com-pressed-ly \kom-\prest-l\vec{e}, \per-\pre-sad-l\vec{e}\ adv compressed air n (1669): air under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere

atmosphere

atmosphere com-press-lble kbm-'pre-sa-bal\ adj (ca. 1691): capable of being compressed—com-press-lbili-ity\-,pre-sa-'bi-la-td\n com-press-sion\kam-'pre-shan\n (15c) 1 a: the act, process, or result of compressing b: the state of being compressed 2: the process of compressing the fuel mixture in a cylinder of an internal combustion engine (as in an automobile) 3: the compressed remains of a fossil plant 4: conversion (as of data, a data file, or a communications signal) in order to reduce the space occupied or bandwidth required—com-press-sion-al\-'presh-nal,-'pre-sh-na'\ adj compressional wave n (1875): a longitudinal wave (as a sound wave) propagated by the elastic compression of the medium—called also compression wave

compression wave

propagated by the elastic compression of the medium — called also compression wave
com-pression wave
com-pression by the compression as a compression 2: tending to compression as a compression 2: tending to compression one that compresses; as a compression by the compresses a part b: a machine that compresses as a compression (ME, fr. Afcompris, pp. of comprender, fr. L comprehendere] (156) 1: to include esp. within a particular scope (civilization as Lenin used the term would then certainly have comprised the changes that are now associated in our minds with "developed" rather than "developing" states—Times Lit. Supp.> 2: to be made up of (a vast installation, comprising filty buildings—Jane Jacobs) 3: compose, constitute (a misconception as to what —s a literary generation —William Styron) (about 8 percent of our military forces are comprised of women—Jimmy Carter)

Usags Although it has been in use since the late 18th century, sense 3 is still attacked as wrong. Why it has been singled out is not clear, but until comparatively recent times it was found chiefly in scientific or technical writing rather than belies lettres. Our current evidence shows a slight shift in usage: sense 3 is somewhat more frequent in recent literary use than the earlier senses. You should be aware, however, that if you use sense 3 you may be subject to criticism for doing so, and you may want to choose a safer synonym such as compose or and you may want to choose a safer synonym such as compose or

**reaction of the second of th

differences by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions b: something intermediate between or blending qualities of two different things 2: a concession to something derogatory or prejudicial (a ~ of principles)

2 compromise vb-mised; -mis-ing vt (1598) 1 obs: to bind by mutual agreement 2: to adjust or settle by mutual concessions 3 a: to expose to suspicion, discredit, or mischief (his reputation has been compromised) b: to reveal or expose to an unauthorized person and espito an enemy (confidential information was compromised) c: to cause the impairment of (a compromised immune system) (a seriously compromised patient) ~ vi 1 a: to come to agreement by mutual concession b: to find or follow a way between extremes 2: to make a shameful or disreputable concession (wouldn't ~ with their principles) — compromises n

compt (kaint, 'kām(p)t\ archaic var of count
compt (viaint, 'kām(p)t\ archaic var of count
compticities (viaint, 'kām(p)t\ archaic var of co

com-pul-sive-ness n—com-pul-siv-i-ty \kəm-1pəl-'si-və-tē, 1kām-\n n com-pul-so-ry \kəm-'pəls-rē, -'pəl-sə-\ adi (1581) 1: MANDATORY, ENFORCED (~ retirement) 2: COERCIVE, COMPELLING (~ measures)—com-pul-so-ri-ly\-ra-i-te\ adv com-punction, \kam-'pən(k)-shən\ n [ME compunctioun, \kam-'pan(k)-shən\ n [Me conscience] b: distress of mind over an anticipated action or result (showed no — ln planning devilish engines of ... destruction —Havelock Ellis) 2: a twinge of misgiving: scruple (cheated without —> syn see Pentence, Qualm — com-punc-tlous\-shən\ n [LL compunction-, compungation, \kam-(p)par-'gā-shən\ n [LL compunction-, compungatio, \kam-(p)par-'gā-shən\ n [LL compunction-, compungatio, \kam-'pa-ga-tlon\ n (1533): the clearing of an accused person by oaths of others who swear to the veracity or innocence of the accused com-put-ga-tor \kam-'yan-'ta-bəl\ adi (1646): capable of being computed — com-put-able \kam-'pyū-ta-bəl\ adi (1646): capable of being computed — com-put-able \kam-'pyū-ta-shən\ n [Llc) 1 a: the act or action of computing: CALCULATION b: the use or operation of a computer - 2: a system of reckoning 3: an amount computed — computa-tion-al\-shan, -shann\ adi — com-pu-ta-tion-al\-shan, -shann\ adi — com-pu-ta-tion-al\-shann, -

com-pute \kom-'pyūt\ vb com-put-ed; com-put-ing [L computare more at count] vt (1616): to determine esp. by mathematical means of computer will be means of a computer will to make calculation; reckon 2: to use a computer will be make calculation.

١.

puter computed tomography n (1974): radiography in which a three dimensional image of a body structure is constructed by computer from a series of plane cross-sectional images made along an axis called also computed axial tomography, computerized axial tomography.

called also computed axial tomography. computerized axial tomography computerized tomography computerized tomography computer kspm-tpyti-tor\ n, often attrib (1646): one that computer specif: a programmable usu. electronic device that can store, relieve and process data — com-put-er-dom \dom\ n — com-put-er-less \-\langle \adj — com-put-er-like \-\lik\ adj \ com-put-er-less \-\lik\ adj \-\lik\

pate: retimologists com-put-er-ise *chiefly Brit var of* COMPUTERIZE com-put-er-ist \kəm-*pyü-tə-rist\ n (1973) : a person who uses or o_{per}.

com-put-er-ist \kom-'pyu-to-rist\n (12/3). a person consequence ates a computer com-put-er-ize \kom-'pyū-to-riz\, -tor-iz\ n' -ized; -iz-ing (1957) to carry out, control, or produce by means of a computer \(\computer\) ized music \(2 : to equip with computers \(\sim \computer\) public schools \(3 \) a: to store in a computer \(\sim \cdot\) data \(\rightarrow\) to put in a form that a computer can use \(\sim \computer\) paperwork \(\rightarrow\) — com-put-er-iz-a-bla\ \(\rightarrow\) n-com-put-er-iz-iz-inix\ \(n \) (1968) : a computer enthusiant or expert

or expert com-put-er-phobe \-\fob\n (1976): a person who experiences anxlety about computers and esp. about their use — com-put-er-pho-bis \-\pyi-tor-\fo-bis-\n n — com-put-er-pho-bic \-\fo-bik\ adj comr abbr commissioner com-rade \-\kansam rad, -rad, esp Brit -\tau\n [MF camarade group sleeping in one room, roommate, companion, fr. OSp camarada, fr cdma\) room, fr. LL camera, camara — more at CHAMBER] (1544) 1 a : a\) intimate friend or associate: COMPANION b : a fellow soldier 2 life its use as a form of address by communists]: COMMUNIST — com-rade-li-ness \-\foralle-li-ness \-\foralle-li-nes

com-rad-ery \'kām-₁ra-d(ə-)rē, -rə-drē, -₁rā-d(ə-)rē\ n (1879) : CAMARA.

Comsat \'kām-isat\ service mark — used for communications service involving an artificial satellite

Com-stock-ery \'kām-stā-ko-rē also 'kom-\ n [Anthony Comstock+E-ery] (1905) 1: strict censorship of materials considered obscene 2: censorious opposition to alleged immorality (as in literature)

Com-stock-ian \kām-'stā-kē-on also ikom-\ adj (1921): of or relating to Comstock-ian \kām-'stā-kē-on also ikom-\ adj (1921): of or relating

consorous opposition to anoger items. add (1921): of or relating to Com-stock-ian \kām-'stā-kē-ən also _kəm-\ add (1921): of or relating to Com-stockery
com-symp \kām-\simp\ n [communist + sympathizer] (ca. 1961) un disparaging: a person sympathetic to Communist causes
Comt-lan or Comt-ean \kām(p)-tē-ən, \kō'(n)-tē-\ add (1846): of or relating to Auguste Comte or his doctrines — Comt-ism \kām(p).tilzəm, 'kō'(n)-\ n — Comt-ist \kām(p)-tē:st, 'kō'(n)-\ add or n

con \kān\ vi conned; con-ning [ME comen to know, learn, study, alter, of cunnen to know, infin. of can — more at can] (13c) 1: to commit to memory 2: to study or examine closely

con adv [ME, short for contra] (15c): on the negative side: in opposition so much has been written pro and ~\frac{1}{2}\$

con n (1589) 1: an argument or evidence in opposition 2: the negative position or one holding it (an appraisal of the pros and ~\frac{1}{2}\$

con add [by shortening] (1889): confidence (a ~ artist) (a ~ game)

con v conned; con-ning (1889): 1: SWINDLE (accused of coming of three out of their savings) 2: MANIPULATE 2b 3: PERSUADE, Calolle

1016

JOLE
Joon n (1901): something (as a ruse) used deceptively to gain anothers confidence; also: a confidence game: SWINDLE
Goon n [by shortening] (1893): CONVICT
Con n [short for consumption] (1915) slang: a destructive disease of the

lungs; esp : TUBERCULOSIS con abbr 1 [L conjunx] consort 2 consolidated 3 consul 4 conlin-

con- — see COM-con-al-bu-min \k\an-al-by\u00fc-mon\ n [com- + albumin] (1900) : a pro-tein of the white of egg that binds with metal ions (as of iron and cop-

per)
con amo-re \kān-ə-'mor-ē, ,kōn-ə-'mor-(,)ā\ adv [It] (1739) 1 : wilb love, devotion, or zest 2 : in a tender manner --- used as a direction in music

love, devotion, or zest 2: in a tender manner — used as a direction in music con ani-ma \kān-'a-nə-mā, kōn-'ā-ni-\ adv [It, lit., with spirit] (cz 1906): in a spirited manner — used as a direction in music co-na-tion \kō-'nā-shən\ n [L conation-, conatio act of attempting, in conari to attempt — more at DEACON] (ca. 1837): an inclination (as a instinct, a drive, a wish, or a craving) to act purposefully: IMPULSE] — co-na-tive \'Ikō-no-tiv, 'kā-, 'kō-nā-\ adj
con brio \kān-'brē-()ō, kōn-\ adv [It, lit., with vigor] (1798): in a vigor ous or brisk manner — often used as a direction in music cone abbr 1 concentrate; concentrated; concentration 2 concrete con-ca-nav-a-lin \kān-kə-'na-və-lən\ n [com- + canavalin, a noncritalline globulin found in the jack bean, fr. NL Canavalia. genus name of the jack bean] (1917): a protein that occurs in the jack bean and is mitogen and hemagglutinin
con-cat-e-nate \kān-'ka-ta-nat, kən-\ adj [ME, fr. LL concatenatus, pi-of concatenate \kān-'ka-ta-nat, kən-\ adj [ME, fr. Lconcatenatus, pi-of concatenate \kān-'ka-ta-nat-lion \kan-\ adj [ME, fr. Lconcatenatus, kən-\ adi [ME, fr. Lconcatenate] (150)
con-cave \kān-'kāv, 'kān-\ adi [ME, fr. Lconcatus, fr. com-+ cmu hollow — more at Cave] (150) 1: hollowed or rounded inwand like the inside of a bowl 2: arched in: curving in — used of the size of curve or surface on which neighboring normals to the curve or surface

2con-cave \kän-kāv\ n (1552): a concave line or surface

Sec.

crim con e critical 296

crim con abbr criminal conversation crime \krim\ n [ME, fr. AF, fr. L crimen accusation, reproach, crime; prob. akin to L cernere to slit, determine] (14c) 1: an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law; esp: a gross violation of law 2: a grave offense esp. against morality 3: criminal activity (efforts to fight \times\) 4: something reprehensible, foolish, or disgraceful (it's a \times to waste good food) syn sec Offense — crime-less \-las\ adj \crime adj \text{errim} thumanity (1945): alrocity (as extermination or enslavement) that is directed esp. against an entire population on specious grounds and without regard to individual guilt or responsibility even on such grounds

slavement) that is directed esp. against an entire population or part of a population on specious grounds and without regard to individual guilt or responsibility even on such grounds crime against nature (1828): sodomy 'crim-inal 'kiri-ma-n²l, 'kirim-nal' adj [ME, fr. AF or LL; AF criminal, fr. LL criminalis, fr. L crimin-, crimen crime] (15c) 1: relating to, involving, or being a crime (~ neglect) 2: relating to crime or to the prosecution of suspects in a crime (~ statistics) (brought ~ action) 3: guilty of crime; also: of or befitting a criminal (a ~ mind) 4: DISGRACEFUL — crimi-inal-ily adv 2: DISGRACEFUL — crimi-inal-ily adv 2: none who has committed a crime 2: a person who has been convicted of a crime criminal court n (1678): a court that has jurisdiction to try and punish offenders against criminal law crimi-inal-ist 'kri-ma-n²l-ist, n (1951): a specialist in criminalistics crim-i-nal-ist 'kri-ma-n²l-ist-liks, krim-na-liks-\ n pl but sing in const (1943): application of scientific techniques in collecting and analyzing physical evidence in criminal cases crim-i-nal-ity \,kri-ma-na-ia-te\ n (1611) 1: the quality or state of being criminal 2: criminal activity (urban ~) criminal 2: criminal activity (urban ~) criminal criminal - criminal - crimi-i-nal-iza ('Kri-ma-na'-ia-ia',krim-na-ia-ia',krim-na-la-ia',krim-na-

criminal law n (1769): the law of crimes and their punishments

criminal lawyer n (1869); a lawyer who specializes in criminal law; esp ; a lawyer who represents defendants in criminal cases crim-i-nate \kri-mə-nat\ vt -nat-ed; -nat-lng [L. criminatus, pp of criminati, fr. crimin-, crimen accusation] (1645): NCRIMINATE—crim-i-na-tion \kri-mə-'nā-shən\ n

erimini var of CREMINI

crimini var of CREMINI

crimi-noi-o-gy \,kri-mə-'nā-lə-jē\ n [lt criminologia, fr. L crimin-, crimen + It -o- + -logia -logy] (1882): the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals, and of penal treatment — crimi-nolog-i-cai \mə-n²-l-ā-ji-kəi\ adj — crimi-no-log-i-cai-iy \-k(o-)jē\ adv
— crimi-noi-o-gist \,kri-mə-na-la-j-jist\ n

crimi-nous \'kri-mə-na-\ adj (150): CRIMINAL

crimi-l-ny \'kri-mə-nā, 'krī-\ interj [perh. alter. of jiminy, gemini. mild
oath, prob. cuphemism for LL Jesu domine Jesus Lordi] (1681) — used
as a mild path or to express surprise

as a mild oath or to express surprise

crimp \krimp\ wt ID or LG krimpen to shrivel; akin to MD crampe hook, cramp] (1712) 1: to cause to become wavy, bent, or pinched; as a: to form (leather) into a desired shape b: to give (synthetic fibers) a curl or wave like that of natural fibers c: to pinch or press together (as the margins of a pie crust) in order to seal 2: to be an inhibiting or

(as the margins of a pie crust) in order to seal 2: to be an inhibiting or restraining influence on: CRAMP (sales had been ~ed by credit controls — Time) — crimp-er \(^1\) in -par\(^1\) n (1863) 1: something produced by or as if by crimping; as a : a section of hair artificially waved or curled b: a succession of waves (as in wool fiber) c: a bend or crease formed in something 2: something that cramps or inhibits: RESTRAINT, CURB or into shipping as sailors or into enlisting in an army or navy forlmp \(^1\) (1812): to trap into military or sea service: IMPRESS crimpy \(^1\) (1812): to trap into military or sea service: IMPRESS crimpy \(^1\) (Krim-pel adj crimp-ler; -est (1888): FRIZZY forlm-son \(^1\) (Krim-zon\\(^1\) n [ME crimisin, fr. OSp cremesin, fr. Ar qirmizi, fr. qirmiz kermes] (15c): any of several deep purplish reds crimson \(^2\) (1601): to make crimson \(^2\) vi to become crimson; \(^2\) exp

crimson clover n (1839): an annual European clover (Trifolium incarnatum) that has cylindrical heads of crimson flowers and is cultivated in the U.S. esp. as a cover crop

cringe \text{'krin}\text{'vi cringed; cring-ing [ME crengen; akin to OE cringan to yield, MHG krank weak] (13c) 1: to draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily (as from cold or pain) 2: to shrink in fear or servility 3: to behave in an excessively humble or servile way 4: to recoil in distaste (Americans cringed... at the use of a term now regarded as a slur—william Safire) syn see FAWN—cring-er n

cringle \text{'kring-sol'} n [I.G kringel, dim. of kring ring] (1627): a loop or grommet at the corner of a sail to which a line is attached

crin-kle \text{'kring-sol'} vb crin-kled; crin-kling \text{-king} \text{-loop} [ME crynkelen; akin to OE cringan to yield] vi (14c) 1 a: to form many short bends or ripples b: wrinkle 2: to give forth a thin crackling sound: RUS-TIE \(crinkling \text{silks}) \times vr: to cause to crinkle: make crinkles in crinkles in (1596) 1: wrinkle, correctoring of leaves — Crinkly \text{-k(s-)Elg adj}

several virus diseases of plants marked by crinklinkly \(\lambda(c)\) let \(ad\) crinold \(\lambda(c)\) let \(ad\) crinold \(\lambda(c)\) and of a large class (Crinoldea) of echinoderms usu. having a somewhat cup-shaped body with five or more feathery arms — compare FEATHER STAR, SEA LELY — crinold \(ad\) crin-0-line \(\lambda(c)\) in \(\lambda(c)\) in



crinold

cri-o-llo \krē-'ōl-(,)yō, -'ō-(,)yō\ n, pl -llos [Sp — more at Crenut (1604) 1 a: a person of pure Spanish descent born in Spanish American born and usu raised in a Spanish-American county 2: a domestic animal of a breed or strain (as of cattle) developed a Latin America; esp, often cap: any of a breed of hardy muscular poning developed in Argentina — criollo adj cripes \krips\ interj [euphemism for Christ] (1910) — used as a milk

cripes (knips) interf templements for Charly (see a mile oath crip-pile (kni-poil) n [ME cripel. fr. OE crypel, akin to OE creopan is creep—more at Cruepel (bef. 12c) 1 a sometimes offensive: a lame a partly disabled person or animal b: one that is disabled or deficted in a specified manner (a social ~) 2: something flawed or imperfect cripple adj (13c): being lame, flawed, or imperfect cripple w crip-piled; crip-piling (-p(-)lin) (14c) 1: to deprive of the use of a limb and esp. a leg (the accident left him crippled) 2: to deprive of capability for service or of strength, efficiency, or wholeans (an economy crippled by inflation) Syn see MAIM, WEAKEN—cippler (-p(-))ior/n—crip-piling-ly (-p(-)-)iior/n—crip-piling-ly (-p(-)-)-iior/n—crip-piling-ly (-p(-)-)-iior/n—crip-piling-ly

ing point for better or worse in an acute cisease or lever of a pare, ysmal attack of pain, distress, or disordered function of an emotion ally significant event or radical change of status in a person's life is middlife >> 2: the decisive moment (as in a literary plot) 3 all a unstable or crucial time or state of affairs in which a decisive changes

unstable or crucial time or state of affairs in which a decisive change impending; esp: one with the distinct possibility of a highly undeal, able outcome (a financial ~> b: a situation that has reached a citie cal phase (the environmental ~> syn see juncture.

crisp \krisp\adj [ME, fr. OE, fr. L crispus; akin to W crych curly] (or lize) 1: CURLY, WAYY; also: having close stiff or wiry curls or way: 2 a: easily crumbled: BRITTLE (a ~ cracker) b: desirably firm as crunchy (~ lettuce) 3 a: notably sharp, clean-cut, and clear (a illustration); also: concise and to the point (a ~ reply) b: noise, ably neat (~ new clothes) c: BRISK, LIVELY (a ~ the of intique) (~ musical tempi) d: briskly cold (~ winter weather); choice, and powerfully executed (a ~ tennis serve) syn see FRAGILE crisp vi (14c) 1: CURL, CRIMP 2: to cause to ripple: Wainkle 1: to make or keep crisp ~ vi 1: CURL 2: RIPPLE 3: to become crisp

crisp n (14c) 1 a: something crisp or brittle (burned to a \rightarrow) (nt crisp n (14c) 1 a: something crisp or brittle (burned to a \rightarrow) (nt crisp n (14c) 1 a: something crisp usu, used in pl. 2: a baked desert of fruit with crumb topping (apple \rightarrow) crisp-bread (krisp-bread) n (ca. 1927); a plain dry unsweetened crack

or made from crushed grain (as wheat or ryc) crisp-en \kris-pən\ w (1931): to make crisp $\sim vi$: to become crisp-er \kris-pən\ v (1835): one that crisps; specif: a closed contains in a refrigerator intended to prevent loss of moisture from fresh pro-

duce crisp-head \krisp-hed\ n (1966): ICEBERG LETTUCE crisp-head \krisp-hed\ n (1966): ICEBERG LETTUCE crispy \kris-pê\ adj crisp-i-er; -est (14c) 1: crisp 1 (~ hair) 1: appealingly crunchy: crisp-fried chicken) — crisp-i-ness n criscross (kris-kross v) fo fobs. christrerss, criscross mark of a creel w (1818) 1: to mark with intersecting lines 2: to pass back and forth through or over ~ vi 1: to go or pass back and forth 1: OVERLAP, INTERSECT
crisscross adj (1840): marked or characterized by crisscrossing -

crisscross adv

2crisscross add (1840): marked or characterized by crisscrossing—crisscross adv
2crisscross adv
3crisscross n (1833) 1: a crisscross pattern: NETWORK 2: the sub of being at cross-purposes; also: a confused state cris-ta (kris-to-h, n, pl cris-tae) \-1t\, -t\, -t\, \text{N.N.L.}, fr. L., crest—more at cris-ta (kris-to-h, n, pl cris-tae) \-1t\, -t\, -t\, \text{N.N.L.}, fr. L., crest—more at cris-ta (kris-to-h, n, pl criticized) cri-to-h critical; criticism; criticized cri-to-ri-to-h (kri-tir-e-n also kra-\, n, pl -ria \-e-n\ also -ri-ons [0] kriterion, fr. krinein to judge, decide—more at CERTAIN] (1622) 1: s standard on which a judgment or decision may be based 2: a characterizing mark or trait syn see standard

usage The plural criteria has been used as a singular for over hall century (let me now return to the third criteria—R. M. Nixon) (the really is the criteria—Bert Lance). Many of our examples, like two foregoing, are taken from speech. But singular criteria is not we common in edited prose, and its use both in speech and writing sees to be increasing. Only time will tell whether it will reach the unquetioned acceptability of agenda

cri-te-ri-um (kri-tir-e-om, krë-ter-'yom) n [F criterium compellica lit., criterion, fr. LL criterium, fr. Gk kriterion] (1970): a bicycle raed a specified number of laps on a closed course over public roads closed to normal traffic

lit., criterion, fr. LL criterium, fr. Gk kritêrion] (1970): a bicycle naed a specified number of laps on a closed course over public roads class to normal traffic

'crit-le Vkri-tik' n [L. criticus. fr. Gk kritikos, fr. kritikos able to disen or judge, fr. krinein] (1588) 1 a: one who expresses a reasoned opion on any matter esp. involving a judgment of lits value, truth, filt teousness, beauty, or technique b: one who engages often profession ally in the analysis, evaluation, or appreciation of works of art or arbitic performances 2: one given to harsh or captious judgment critic in [Gk kritikē art of the critic, fr. fem. of kritikor] (1651) 1 arché critical Vkri-ti-ksi\ adj (1547) 1 a: of, relating to, or being a tumit point or specially important juncture (a ~ phase): as (1): relating or being the stage of a disease at which an abrupt change for better a worse may be expected; also: being or relating to an illness or cose tion involving danger of death (~ care) (a patient listed in ~ cose tion) (2): relating to or being a state in which or a measurement point at which some quality, property, or phenomenon suffers a difficient and unfavorably b: consisting of or involving criticism (~ willing) d: NDISPENSABLE, VITAL (a ~ waterfowl habitat) (a component of the operation of a machine) d: being in or approaching a state of sis (a ~ shortage) (a ~ situation) 2 a: Inclined to criticize sevent and unfavorably b: consisting of or involving criticism (~ willing) d: cessiving criticism (~ willing) d: cincluding variant readings and scholaf emendations (a ~ edition) 3 a: of sufficient size to sustain a chest

reaction -taining a nu \kri-to-'ka-ness \-kal-syn CRITIC CENSORIO feets CRIT ly in order disparagen querulous Hous sugg trivial Brot perverse pi disposition tone of the critical ang Rection take critical man duce a parti

critical poir the derivation critical regi critical valu sponding to crit-ic-as-te crit-i-cise Bi crit-i-cism \
favorably (: servation or nating or an such evaluat tific investig motiers as o crit-l-cize \1 W 1:10 : EVALUATE ciz-able \-;; syn criffic NOUNCE II fault esp v for using vi buking (re, sure carri Senator for disapprova ventional li unfavorabl DENOUNCE (a pastoral cri-lique \kr

view (~ th crit-ter \'kri-CRNA abbr c 'croak \'krok deep harsh : BLE 1 3 slc slang: KILL crosk n (156 *crock n (156 crock er \ 'k; : any of va drumming. c Crock \ 'krō-; rai] (1657) : Cro-a-tian \ 2 : a south S

em : a critic critique vi ci

croc \'krāk\
cro-chet \kr-Scand origin the interlock "crochet w (1 cro-cld-o-lite nop on clots REEL] (1835

adi

group that or bestos — co: bestos — cock off from clos story in the percent w (159

crock: SMU: 3 crock n (ME: one that is i one that is with one foo with one foo cal patient worded vkr crocked vkr crockery vs crockery vs crockery vs crocket vkr Scand origin form of curverocketed Crock-Pot v

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Case 3:06-cv-02361-WHA

de-sid-er-ate \di-'si-da-1rāt, -'zi-\ vi -at-ed; -at-ing [L desideratus, pp. of desiderare to desire — more at DESIRE] (1645): to entertain or express a wish to have or attain — de-sid-er-a-tion \-\tai-\si-\ad\-ra-tion, -\frac{1}{2}\-\ad\-ra-tion, -\frac

PLAN

'des-ig-nate \'de-zig-nāt, -nat\ adj [L designatus; pp. of designare]

(1629): chosen but not yet installed (ambassador ~>

'des-ig-nate \-nāt\ vf -nāt-ed; -nat-ing (1639) 1: to indicate and set apart for a specific purpose, office, or duty (~ a group to prepare a plan) 2 a: to point out the location of (a marker designating the bat-tie) b: to distinguish as to class (the area we ~ as that of spiritual values —I. B. Conant) c: SPECIFY, STIPULATE (to be sent by a designated shipper) 3: DENOTE (associate names with the people they ~)

4: to call by a distinctive title, term, or expression (a particle designated the neutron) — des-ig-na-tive \-nā-tiv\ adj — des-ig-na-tor \-nā-tor\ n — des-ig-na-tor \-nā-tor\ n — des-ig-na-tor \-nā-tor\ n = cants (as alcohol) so as to transport others safely who are not abstain-ing

designated hitter n (1973) 1: a baseball player designated at the start of the game to bat in place of the pitcher without causing the pitcher to be removed from the game 2: REPRESENTATIVE, SUBSTI-

des-ig-na-tion \de-zig-'nâ-shan\ n (14c) 1: the act of indicating or identifying 2: appointment to or selection for an office, post, or service 3: a distinguishing name, sign, or title 4: the relation between

nonthying 2: appointment to or selection for an office, post, or selection to a sign and the thing signified design-nee \(\lambda\), \(\delta \cdot 2 \) inc that is designated \(\delta \cdot 3 \); \(\delta \cdot 2 \); \(\delta \cdot n \) (1925): one that is designated \(\delta \cdot 3 \); \(\delta \cdot 2 \); \(\delta \cdot n \) (1662): one that designs: as a : one who creates and often executes plans for a project or structure (urban \times) \(\delta \cdot \cdot

: CRAFTY, SCHEMING (falling into the snares of a ~ enemy — Charles Dickens)
de-sign-ment \di-\zin-ment\n (1583) obs: Plan, PURPOSE
de-sip-ra-mine \de-\zi-pra-men\n [desmethy] ([r. des- + methyl) + impramine] (1965): a tricyclic antidepressant C18H2n\tau de-sir-abil-i-ty \di-\zi-pra-bi-la-te\n, pl-tles (1824) 1 pl: desirable conditions \text{(harding interpretain desirabilities} — D. Eisenhower\text{(harding interpretain desirabilities} — D. Eisenhower\text{(harding interpretain desirable} \di-\zi-ra-bol\text{(arding interpretain des ets his rise to fame).

ets his rise to fame).

2desire n (14e) 1: conscious impulse toward something that promises enjoyment or satisfaction in its attainment 2 a: LONGING, CRAVING b: sexual urge or appetite 3: a usu formal request or petition for some action 4: something desired de-sir-ous \di-zi(-0)r-ss\ adj (14e): Impelled or governed by desire \lambda of fame \rangle — de-sir-ous-ly adv — de-sir-ous-ness n

de sist \di-sist, -'zist, de-\ vi [ME, fr. AF desister, fr. L desister, fr. desistere to stand, stop; akin to L stare to stand — more at \$\frac{57A10}{6} \big|_{\big(\) \text{to cease to proceed or act}} \text{syn see STOP} — \text{de-sis-tance}_{\text{loc}} \big(\)

is to cease to proceed or act syn see STOP—de-Sis-lance the local ton(t)s, -zis-\ n desk \'desk', n [ME deske, fr. ML desce, modif. of Oit desce table, it desk \'desk', it [ME deske, fr. ML desce, modif. of Oit desce table, it with a sloping or horizontal surface esp. for writing and reading the with drawers, compartments, and pigeonholes b: a reading to reterm from which a liturgical service is read c: a table, consistent, or booth at which a person works 2 a: a division of an one zation specializing in a particular phase of activity (the Russian relation of the processor of the processor of the reading to the Department of State) b: a seating position according to rank the Department of State) b: a seating position according to rank an orchestra (a first-desk violinist) desk-bound \'desk-bound \'de

desk-man \desk-man, -mon\n (1913): a person who works at a dest specif: a newspaperman who processes news and prepares copy desk-top \desk-top \de

text and graphics desmo- comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. desmos, fr. dein to bind-

more at DIADEM]: bond: ligament (desmosome) des-mid \dez-mod\ n [ultim. fr. Gk desmos] (1862): any of numerous unicellular or colonial green algae (order Zygnematales, esp.

family Desmidiaceae)
des-mo-some \(\forall \) dez-mo-som\(\text{id} \) (ca. 1932): a
specialized structure of the cell membrane espof an epithelial cell that serves as a zone of ad-

of an epithelial cell that serves as a zone of adhesion to anchor contiguous cells together—des-mo-som-al-\s5-mal\adj (ME desolat. fr. L desolatus, pp. of desolate to abandon, fr. de-+ solus alone] (14c) 1: devold of inhabitants and visitors: DESERTED 2: joyless, disconsolate, and sorrowful through or as if through separation from a loved one (a ~ widow) 3 B: showing the effects of abandonment and neglect: DILAPIDATED (a ~ old ment and neglect: DILAPIDATED (a ~ old desmid house) b: BARREN, LIFELESS (a ~ land-scape) c: devoid of warmth, comfort, or hope: OLCOMY (~ men

scape)
rles) s
ness n SYR SEC ALONE, DISMAL - des-o-late-ly adv -

ness n

des-o-late \, lat\ u -lat-ed; -lat-ing (14c): to make desolate: a:to
deprive of inhabitants b: to lay waste c: FORSAKE d: to make
deprive of inhabitants b: to lay waste c: FORSAKE d: to make
wretched — des-o-lat-er or des-o-lat-for \, -lat-tor\ n — des-o-latlng-ly \, -lat-tin-let adv
des-o-lat-tion\, de-ss-'la-shon, , de-zs-\ n (14c) 1: the action of desk
ing 2 a: GRUEF, SADNESS b: LONELINESS 3: DEVASTATION, and
(a scene of utter ~) 4: barren wasteland
de-sorb \(\, \) de-'sorb, -'zorb \ u (1924): to remove (a sorbed substant)
by the reverse of adsorption or absorption
de-sorp-tion \-'sorp-shon, -'zorp-\ n (1924): the process of desorbit
desory — see DEOXY-

desoxy- — see DEOXY-desoxy-ri-bo-nu-cle-ic acid \de-;zāk-sē-'rī-bō-n(y)ù-;kiē-ik-,-;til-i

des-oxy-fi-bo-nu-cle-ic acid \de-zak-se-fi-bo-n(y)u-kle-ik-, tuli (1931): DNA

de-spair \di-'sper\ vb [ME despeiren, fr. AF desperer, fr. L despeak!
de-+ sperare to hope; akin to L sper hope — more at speed) n[lis
: to lose all hope or confidence \(\sim \) of winning\) \(\sim \) vi. obs: to les
hope for — de-spair-er n

despair n (14c) 1: utter loss of hope \(\alpha \) cry of \(\sim \) \(\alpha \) (gave up \(\mathbb{n} \) \(\alpha \) is a cause of hope elessness \(\alpha \) an incorrigible child is the \(\sim \) of his pared
de-spair-ing \(ad \) (1589): given to, arising from, or marked by depidevoid of hope \(syn \) see DESFONDENT — de-spair-ing-ly \(\alpha \) \(\alpha \)

des-patch chiefly Brit var of DISPATCH
des-per-a-do \des-po-'rā-(1)dō, -'rā-\ n, pi-does or -dos \text{ prob. \$\frac{\text{des-per-a-do}}{\text{ cosperate}}\$ des-perade, \text{ fr. }\desperate, \text{ ad.} \text{ 1 \text{ (1647)}} : a bold of \$\text{ in the 19th century}\$ des-per-ate \'\text{ des-perale}, \text{ port\' adj } \text{ L desperatus, pp. of departion of the western U.S. in the 19th century \text{ des-per-ate} \'\text{ des-per-ate}, \text{ port\' adj } \text{ L desperatus, pp. of departion of the per-ate \'\text{ des-per-ate}, \text{ port\' adj } \text{ L desperatus, pp. of departion of the per-ate \'\text{ port\' adj } \text{ L desperatus, pp. of departion of the per-ate \'\text{ port\' adj } \text{ L desperatus, pp. of departion of the per-ate \'\text{ port\' ade a \'\text{ lest}} \text{ be suffering extreme need or anxiety \(< \ \) for money \(\) : involving extreme danger or possible disaster \(\alpha \ \text{ situation} \) \(\text{ DENT \(\text{ des-per-ate-ips} \) n \(\text{ des-per-ate-ips} \) \(\text{ des-per-ate-i des-patch chiefly Brit var of DISPAICH

ate manner (strugging ~/ 2. Extrement, feridalit (* and vimportant) des-per-a-tion \, des-per-rā-shan\ n (14c) 1: loss of hope and sure der to despair 2: a state of hopelessness leading to rashness de-spi-ca-ble \di-'spi-ke-bol, 'des-(jpi-\ adj [LL despicabilis, (r. Li spicar) to despise] (1553): deserving to be despised: so worthbase obnoxious as to rouse moral indignation (~ behavior) \$ynsector to despi-ca-ble-ness n — de-spi-ca-bly \-ble\ adj [LE despir-l-tu-al-ize \((r.)\ de-'spi-ri-ch(s-)\ wo-\ liz, \-cho-\ liz, \-chi-s-\ liz, \(chi-s-s-\ liz, \-chi-s-\ liz, \(chi-s-s-\ liz, \) \(chi-s-s-\ liz, \(chi-s-s-\ liz

CONTEMN implies content implies to the content of th belongings, possessi spoiler n — de-si de-spoil-a-tion \di depoliare] (cn. 165; ide-spond \di-'spān-solemniy — more idespond n (1678); de-spon-dence \didespond n (10/8);
despondence \di
despondence \DEECTION, HOPE
desponden \dire \dan
dire \dan
syn pessonden \syn pessonden \syn pessonden \syn pessonden \syn pessonden \tion, or depression syn despondent lost all or nearly a log from a convict about yet another of all hope and of of the kidnapped reckless action or ast desperate atte despair and the ce ceptance or resign

des-pot \'des-pot, -,
tocrat, fr. des- (akin
akin to Skt dampe
(1585) 1 a : a Byz
of the Eastern Orth lic of a deshot — q : despotic exercise the ruler has unlim des qua male \'de pp. of desquamare in scales — des-qt des-sert \di-'zərt\. servir to serve. Ir I of pastry or ice cre fruit served after a des-sert-spccn \-. tween a leaspiron : SERTSPOONFUL des sert spoon tu

fluid drams dessert wine n (1) or afterward de-sta-bl-lize \(,)d cause (as a governi de-sta-bi-li-za-tic de stain \(\)\de-'siā specimen for micri de-Stailn-i-za-tio crediting of Stalin de-stig-ma-tize \(of shame or disgra de Stijl \do-'sti(-a) lished by member Holland in 1917 ty on plus black and des-tl-na-tion \.dc something is destin pose, or predetern which something i travel or an extenc

sertspoon will hold

⟨a ~ resort⟩ des-line \'des-tan\ destinare, fr. de- + (14c) 1: to decre assign, or dedicate priesthord) (a tra set apart for a sper ports) des-II-my \'des-10-1

tine, pp. of destine destined : FORTU mined course of e syn see PATE

THE PERSON NAMED IN

gilded one] (1598) ith or opportunity ider esp. of the Shir

tiryland, fr. ME 508): WEIRD, East-R. L. Stevensool tilkos, fr. Elea (Villa stricts, ir. Elea (visitating to a school is developed by The e unreality of most sizzom\n mona, ir. MI or exampane + campane in the U.S. in the U.S. in the Cost of the Cost o select, fr. e + lam lly selected : chom la : chosen for offic b : chosen for

la: chosen for one lect) b: chosen a rt (as by divine favor

by vote for an office 11> 2: to make a b choose (as a counted to business) ~ # 16

being elected (at [

ocess of electing (it ed (her ~ to the selection) ight, power, or min

ir the election of po Monday in November in the U.S. and is

(as in privateer,) 'er n or filled by popula lection c: based in is an ~ office) 21 n school) b: bents n school) D: comp il (surgery) [3] n another (abun-to another : syin, lec-tive-ness n:

one do vote in an element as a : any of the Holy Roman Eshe U.S.
) 1: of or relating a section (an ~ system)

m: one that electsthe

ritory, jurisdiction, e entitled to vote 1.
1 a : electricity (daind (electrochemia) : (electroanalysis):

า sister of Oresta พัฒ

ex when it occur in

w of a German electr (1 (1885); a dielectric arization has been a

n amber, electrum, k 375) 1 or electrical ty (an ~ current) (a (an ~ performac) motion (the room we pilifying sound by define a guitar) 4:min (current) (a) (b) (b) (a) (current) electricity used to a a light, automobile it

— called also electe electrocution 2: 1

lectrophorus electros ible of giving a script

with a distribution nich forces due to the

vho installs, maintain

es (1646) 18:35 es (1646) 18:air nd negative forms in (as in a generalor) in nteraction of electric leals with the phenon ga and laws of electricity 3: keen contagious excitement (could feel

the in the room)

the in the room is generated

call in which electricity is generated being electrified or room.

the cell-the room in the room in th

elec-tro-cor-ti-co-gram \(\text{\tex

elec-tro-form \l-Vek-tro-form\ vt (1931): to form (shaped articles) by

electro-form \l-!lek-tro-form\ vt (1931): to form (shaped articles) by electrodeposition on a mold—electroform n electro-geni-0 \l-i_lek-tro-je-nik\ adj (ca. 1890): of or relating to the production of electrical activity in living tissue \(\lambda n \superproperty \rightarrow \lefta \rightarrow \lefta \rightarrow \r

long the magnetic equator equator electro-ki-pet-ic ki-plek-trō-ka-'ne-tik, -ki-\ adj (1873): of or relating to the motion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a difference of electric potential electro-ki-pet-ics \-tiks\ n pi but sing in constr (ca. 1925); a branch of electro-ki-pet-ics \-tiks\ n pi but sing in constr (ca. 1925); a branch of electro-ki-pet-ics \-tiks\ n pi but sing in constr (ca. 1925); a branch of electric currents or charged parti-

physics dealing with the motion of electric currents or charged parti-

electro-less \1-lek-,tro-les, -tro-\ adj (1947) : being or involving depoelec-tro-less \l-'lek-,trō-los, -trɔ-\ adj (1947): being or involving depotition of metal by chemical means instead of by electrodeposition
elec-tro-logist \i-lek-'trā-lo-jist\ n [blend of electrolysis and -logist (fr.
-logy +-in)] (ca. 1992): a person who removes hair, warts, moles, and
birthmarks by means of an electric current applied to the body with a
needle-shaped electrode — elec-tro-lo-gy \-lo-j\c\no n'
elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cent \i-lek-tr\call-,llb-mo-'ne-s'nt\ adj (ca. 1909): of
or relating to luminescence resulting from a high-frequency discharge
through a gas or from application of a current to a layer of phosphor
— elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cence \-s^n(t)s\ n

elec-trol-y-sis \i-1ek-'trā-lo-sos\ n (1834) 1 a: the producing of chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electrolyte b: subjection to this action 2: the destruction of hair roots with an electric current

with an electric current electric current electro-lyte \\ 1-lek-tro-\\ 1\tau\) (1834) 1: a nonmetallic electric conductor in which current is carried by the movement of ions 2 a: a substance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes an ionic conductor b: any of the ions (as of sodium or calcium) that in biological fluid regulate or affect most metabolic processes (as the flow of nutrients into and waste products out of cells) elec-tro-lyt-lc \h-iek-tro-'ii-tik\ adj\ (1842): of or relating to electrolysis or an electrolyte \an \timecelly: also: produced by or used in electrolysis \langle \timecopper\rangle \text{— elec-tro-lyt-i-cal-ly \-ti-k(a-)ii\ adv\ elec-tro-lyze \iddot\ i-lck-tro-liz\ vr\ -lyzed; -lyz-ing\ (1834): to subject to

electrolysis

electro-mag-net \i-,lek-trō-'mag-not\ n (1831): a core of magnetic material (as iron) surrounded by a coll of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core elec-tro-mag-net-ic \-mag-'ne-tik\ adj (1821): of, relating to, or produced by electromagnetism — elec-tro-mag-net-ic-cal-iy \-ti-k(\frac{1}{2})=\frac{1}{2}\]

electromagnetic pulse n (1963); high-intensity electromagnetic radiation generated by a nuclear blast high above the earth's surface and

held to disrupt electronic and electrical systems electromagnetic radiation n (1902); energy in the form of electromagnetic waves; also: a series of electromagnetic waves electromagnetic spectrum n (ca. 1934); the entire range of wave-

electromagnetic spectrum n (ca. 1934); the entire range of wave-lengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light electromagnetic unit n (1855); any of a system of electrical units based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical currents electromagnetic wave n (1906); one of the waves that are propagated by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field in-tensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet,

tensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X rays, and gamma rays elec-tro-mag-ne-tism \i-,lek-trō-mag-no-,ti-zom\ n (1828) 1: magnetism developed by a current of electricity 2 a: a fundamental physical force that is responsible for interactions between charged particles which occur because of their charge and for the emission and absorption of photons, that is about 100 times weaker than the strong force, and that extends over infinite distances but is dominant over atomic and molecular distances — called also electromagnetic force; compare GRAVITY 3a(2), STRONG FORCE, WEAK FORCE b: a branch of physical science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and magnetism

science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and magnetism electro-me-chan-l-cal \-mo-'ka-ni-kəl\ adj (1888): of, relating to, or being a mechanical process or device actuated or controlled electrically; esp: being a transducer for converting electrical energy to mechanical energy—elec-tro-me-chan-l-cal-ly\-k(o-)le\ adv elec-tro-me-tal-lur-gy\-'me-to-,lor-je, esp Brit-mo-'la-lor-\n (1840): a branch of metallurgy that deals with the application of electric current either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat elec-trom-e-ler\|i-|ek-'trā-mo-tor\|n\ (1749): any of various instruments for detecting or measuring potential differences or ionizing radiations by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between charged bodies elec-tro-mo-tive force \|i-|ek-trō-,mō-tiv-, -tro-\ n\ (1827): something

charged bodies elec-tro-mo-tive force \i-lek-tro-mo-tiv-, -tro-\ n (1827): something that moves or tends to move electricity: the potential difference derived from an electrical source per unit quantity of electricity passing through the source (as a cell or generator) elec-tro-myo-gram \i-lek-tro-mi-o-gram\ n (1917): a tracing made by an electromyograph

by an electromyograph electro-myo-graph (1948); an instrument that converts the electrical activity associated with functioning skeletal muscle into a visual record or into sound and is used to diagnose neuromuscular disorders and in biofeedback training — electro-myo-graph-ic \-\text{-ini-o-'gra-fik\} adj — elec-tro-myo-graph-ic-cality \-\text{-l-k(a-)l\cente} adv — elec-tro-my-og-ra-phy \-\text{-mi-i-a-gra-fic} n electron \\ \frac{1}{2} -\text{-lec} \\ \frac{1}{2} -\text{-l} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} -\text{-l} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac

electron cloud n (1926): the system of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom electro-neg-a-tive \(\frac{1}{1}\) ick-tro-'ne-g-tiv\ adj\ (1813): having a tendency to attract electrons — elec-tro-neg-a-tiv-i-ty_ne-g-'ti-v-t\) n electron gas n (ca. 1929): a population of free electrons in a vacuum or in a metallic conductor electron gun n (1924): an electron-emitting cathode and its surrounding assembly (as electromagnets in a cathode-ray tube) for directing, controlling, and focusing a beam of electrons electron-ic \(\frac{1}{1}\)-iek-'tr\(\frac{3}{1}\)-nik\\(\frac{3}{1}\) di (1902) 1: of or relating to electrons 2 a: of, relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the methods or principles of electronics (\sigma fuel injection) b: implemented on or by means of a computer: involving a computer (\sigma banking) 3 a: generating musical tones by electronic means (an organ) b: of, relating to, or being music that consists of sounds electronically generated or modified 4: of, relating to, or being a medium (as television) by which information is transmitted electronically (\sigma journalism) — elec-tron-i-cal-iy \-ni-k(2-)i\)-lec-tron-i-cal-iy \-ni-k(2-)i\)-ni-k(2-)i\)-dance music featuring extensive use of synthesizers, electronic percussion, and samples

turing extensive use of synthesizers, electronic percussion, and samples of recorded music or sound

electronic countermeasure n (1962): the disruption of the operation of an enemy's equipment (as by Jamming radio or radar signals) electronic mail n (1975): E-MAIL

\a\abut \a\kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ash \a\ace \a\mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \e\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \\job \n\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \ol\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision. beige \k, ", ce, ve, \\ see Guide to Pronunciation

electronic publishing o element 402

E 60 P

electronic publishing n (1977): publishing in which information is distributed by means of a computer network or is produced in a format formation.

for use with a computer elec-tron-les \i-lek-\tra-niks\ n pl (1910) 1 sing in constr: a branch of physics that deals with the emission, behavior, and effects of electrons (as in electron tubes and transistors) and with electronic devices 2: electronic components, devices, or equipment electron micrograph n (1934): a micrograph made with an electron microscope—electron micrography \-mi-\kra-gra-fe\ n electron microscope n (1932): an electron-optical instrument in which a beam of electrons is used to produce an enlarged image of a minute object—electron microscopist n—electron microscopy n

electron multiplier n (1936): a device utilizing secondary emission of

electron multiplier n (1936): a device utilizing secondary emission of electrons for amplifying a current of electrons electron optics n pl but sing in constr (1916): a branch of physics in which the principles of optics are applied to beams of electrons—elec-tron-op-th-cal \i-lek-\iran-

electrical charge between the front and back of the eye that is correlated with eyeball movement (as in REM sleep) and obtained by electrodes placed on the skin near the eye electro-oc-u-log-ra-phy \-\frac{1}{2}\text{-i\text{a}}-\text{i\text{i\text{d}}} \rightharpoonup \\
elec-tro-oc-u-log-ra-phy \-\frac{1}{2}\text{i\text{d}}-\text{i\text{d}} \rightharpoonup \\
elec-tro-op-il-cal \i-|ek-tr\tilde{1}\text{i\text{d}} \rightharpoonup \\
elec-tro-op-il-cal \i-|ek-tr\tilde{1}\text{i\text{d}} \rightharpoonup \\
elec-tro-op-il-cal \i-|ek-tr\tilde{1}\text{i\text{d}} \rightharpoonup \\
elec-tro-op-il-cal \i-|ek-tr\tilde{1}\text{d\text{d}} \\

elec-tro-phe-ro-gram \-tro-fir-o-gram, -fer\ n [electr- + phero- (fr. Gk pherein to carry) + -gram] (1951) : ELECTROPHORETOGRAM elec-tro-phile \-\frac{1-(-2)}{16-2} n (1906) : an electrophilic substance

electro-ret-i-no-gram \-'re-ta-na-, gram\ n (1936): a graphic record of electrical activity of the retina used esp. in the diagnosis of retinal con-

ditions electro-ret-i-no-graph _igraf\ n (1962): an instrument for recording electrical activity in the retina — elec-tro-ret-i-no-graph-ic _re-to-no-gra-fik\ adi — elec-tro-ret-i-nog-ra-phy_t^n-ia-gra-fik\ elec-tro-scope \i-lec-tro-sköp\ n [prob fr. F electroscope) (1810): any of various instruments for detecting the presence of an electric charge on a body, for determining whether the charge is positive or negative, or for indicating and measuring intensity of radiation

elec-tro-shock \-tro-shak\ n (1941) 1: SHOCK 5 2: ELECTRA

elec-tro-ther-mal \-'thor-mol\ adj (1884) : relating to or combining

elec-tro-ther-mal \"thor-mol\ adj (1884): relating to or combining electricity and heat; specif: relating to the generation of heat by electricity — elec-tro-ther-mal-ly \"-mo-l\"check adj (1832) 1: of, induced by, relating to, or constituting electrotonus 2: of, relating to, or being the spread of electrical activity through living its up or cells in the absence of repeated action potentials — elec-tro-ton-l-cal-ly \"-ni-k(o-)let\"adj adj elec-tro-ton-us \"l-iek-"trā-to-nos\"n [NL] (1878): the altered sensitivity of a nerve when a constant current of electricity passes through any part of it

part of it electro-type \i-\left[lek-tra-\tip\ n (1840) 1: a duplicate printing surface made by an electroplating process 2: a copy (as of a coin) made by an electroplating process — electro-type \(v \) — elec-tro-type \(v \) — elec-tro-win-ning \(v \) — (lec-tro-type \(v \) — (lec-tro-type \(v \) — (lec-tro-type \(v \) — elec-trum \(v \) — (lec-tro-type \(v \) — (lec-tro-type \(v \) — elec-trum \(v \) — (lec-tro-type \(v \

el-e-dol-sin _ic-ia-'dòl-s'n\ n [irreg. fr NL Eledone, fr. Gk eledānē, ikind of octopus] (1963): a small protein Cs4HgsN13O15S from the salivary glands of several octopuses (genus Eledone) that is a powerful vasodilator and hypotensive agent el-ee-mo-synary _ie-il-'mā-sa-,ner-ē, -'mō-; -'mā-za-\ adj [ML eleans-synarius, fr. LL eleanosyna alms — more at ALMS] (ca. 1616): of, relating to, or supported by charity

synarius, fr. LL eleemosyna alms — more at ALMS] (ca. 1616): of, relating to, or supported by charity eleegance 'le-ll-gan(t)s' n (ca. 1510) 1 a: refined grace or dignified propriety: URBANITY b: tasteful richness of design or ornamentalion (the sumptuous ~ of the furnishings) c: dignified gracefulness or restrained beauty of style: POLISH (the essay is marked by lucidity, wit, and ~) d: scientifie precision, neatness, and simplicity (the ~ of a mathematical proof) 2: something that is elegant ele-gan-cy'-gan(t)-se'n, nl-cles (15c): ELEGANCE ele-gant 'le-il-gan(t) adj [MF or L; MF, fr. Lelegant, elegans; akin to Leligare to select — more at ELECT] (15c) 1: marked by elegance (~ clothes) (an ~ solution) 2: of a high grade or quality: SPLENDD (~ gens priced at hundreds of thousands of dollars) synsee Choice—ele-gant-ly adv

clothes) (an ~ solution) 2: of a high grade or quality: splends (~ gerns priced at hundreds of thousands of dollars) synsec Choice—ele-g-ant-ly adv
ele-g-ant-ly adv
ele-g-ant-ly adv
ele-gl-ac \(\(\)_c-lo-\[\]_i-k, \(\)_ak also \(\)_i-\[\]_i-k\(\)_ak \(\) also \(\)_i-\[\]_i-k-k\(\)_i ad\(\) \(\) Legiacus, fr. \(\) Ck elegeiakos, fr. elegeion \(\) (1542) 1 a: el, relating to, or consisting of two dactylic hexameter lines the second of which lacks the arsis in the third and sixth feet \(b \) (1): written in or consisting of elegiac couplets (2): noted for having written poetry in such couplets for comprising clegy or an elegy; exp: expressing surenth century B.C. when poetry written in such couplets flourished 2: of, relating to, or comprising clegy or an elegy; exp: expressing surenw often for something now past \((an \) \(- \) lament for departed youth) — elegiac \(n \) = el-e-gl-a-cal-ly \(\)_i-l--'ji--k(2-)-l\(\) adv elegit \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) fl. \(\) it., he has chosen, fr. eligerel \(\) (1504): a judicil writ of execution by which a defendant's goods and if necessary his or her lands are delivered for debt to the plaintiff until the debt is pald el-e-gl-y \(\) \(\) \(\) -j-j-i\(\) \(\) \(\) pl-gles [1. elegia poem in elegiac couplets, fr. Or elegiac couplets \(2 \) a: a song or poem expressing sorrow or lamentallog cliegeion, fr. elegos song of mourningl \((1501) \) 1: a poem lategiac couplets \(2 \) a: a song or poem expressing sorrow or lamentallog esp. for one who is dead \(b \) : something (as a speech) resembling such a song or poem \(3 \) a: a pensive or reflective poem that is usu nostalgic or melancholy \(b : a \) short pensive musical composition elem \(abb \) element \(\) 'e-lo-mont \(n \) [ME, fr. AF & L; AF, fr. L elementum] (130) a leved to compose the physical universe \(b \) pl: weather conditions entertions.

elem abbr elementary elementary (element by element \ \frac{1}{2} - \text{lo-mont} \ n \ [ME, fr. AF & L; AF, fr. L elementum] (13c) 1 a: any of the four substances air, water, fire, and earth formerly be lieved to compose the physical universe bpl: weather conditions exit to the state of sphere is violent or severe weather (battling the $\sim s$) c: the state of sphere natural or suited to a person or thing (at school she was in her \sim) 2: a constituent part: as apl: the simplest principles of a subject of study: RUDINIENTS b (1): a part of a geometric magnitude (an infinitesimal \sim of volume) (2): a generator of a geometric figure; almost litesimal \sim of volume) (2): a generator of a geometric figure; almost line or line segment contained in the surface of a cone or cylinder (1): a basic member of a mathematical or logical class or set (4): one of the individual entries in a mathematical matrix or determinant c: distinct group within a larger group or community (the criminal \sim) the city) d(1): one of the necessary data or values on which calculations or conclusions are based (2): one of the factors determining the outcome of a process \sim any of the fundamental substances that consists of atoms of only one kind and that singly or in combination consists of atoms of only one kind and that singly or in combination consists of a military unit \sim price the bread and wine used in the Euchardist of the parts of a compound or complex whole. ELEMENT, applies is of the parts of a compound or complex whole.

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ELEN นไทย์ขระ alumin americ antime ariatin arzenir arcon bariun berkel berylli bismu

bohrit boron ווופול radmi calciu califo catho cerius hlor cheur cohai coppr cutiti dami adots

dysp cinst esbit curp littet frans gadt galli gole gole balt has: heli hola

hyd indi iod irid iros kry lan lan lan lan lan lan lut mz tut tut ne ne ne ne ne ni ni ni

focund \[\] [e-kand, \] [fe-\] adj \[ME, fr. AF, fr. L. fecundus — more at focund \[\] [fe-kand, \] [fe-\] adj \[ME, fr. AF, fr. L. fecundus \] — more at fecund \[\] [fe-kand, \] [fe-\] [fe-kand, \] [fe-kand,

CRATESH lederal funds n pl (1950): reserve funds lent overnight by one Federal lederal funds.

ederal lunds n pl (1950): reserve funds lent overnight by one Federal lederal lunds n pl (1950): reserve funds lent overnight by one Federal Reserve bank to another lederalism \(\frac{1}{2}\) federal lism \(\frac{1}{2}\) federal lism \(\frac{1}{2}\) federal sim \(\frac{1}{2}\) federal sim \(\frac{1}{2}\) federal sim an organization (as a government) between a central subtropt and the constituent units — compare CENTRALISM \(\theta\): support or advocacy of this principle \(2\) cop: Federalist principles port or advocacy of this principle \(2\) cap: Federalism as a often \(\text{cap}\): madvocate of a federal union between the American colonies after the Revolution and of the adoption of the U.S. Constitution \(\theta\) of the \(\text{cap}\): workl. \(\text{FEDERALIST}\) \(2\) cap: a member of a major political party in the early years of the U.S. favoring a strong centralized national government — federal \(\frac{1}{2}\) federal \(\frac{1}{2}\) for \(\

government for the particular of the particular of a redering government in the Federal Reserve bank n (1914); one of 12 reserve banks set up under the Federal Reserve Act to hold reserves and discount commercial paper for affiliated banks in their respective districts Federal Reserve Board n (1920); a 7-member board of governors overseing the Federal Reserve System of the U.S. consisting of 12 districts with a Federal Reserve bank in the principal commercial city of each district [ind-er-ale Vic-d(3-)rat\ adj [L faederatus, fr. foeder-, foedus] (1710); united in an alliance or federation: FEDERATED [ind-er-ale Vic-d3-,rat\ w-at-ed; at-ing (1580): to join in a federation federated church n (1898); a local church uniting two or more consegnations that maintain different denominational ties — compare UNION CHURCH

union CHURCH
[ed-er-a-lion \ le-do-'rā-shon\ n (1787) 1: an encompassing political
or societal entity formed by uniting smaller or more localized entities:
a a: a federal government b: a union of organizations 2: the act
of creating or becoming a federation; esp: the forming of a federal

fed-er-a-tive \(\frac{1}{6}\)-ira-tiv, \(\frac{1}{6}\)-ira-\(\frac

formed by federation (a ~ republic) — fed-er-a-tive-ly adv ledn abbr federation fedo-ra \li\dota-2\ n [Fédora (1882), drama by V. Sardou] (1891): a low soft felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise fed up adj (1900): tired, sated, or disgusted beyond endurance feo \text{Yie\ n} [ME, Ir. AF fe, fief, of Gmc origin; akin to OE feah cattle, property, OHG film cattle; akin to L pecus cattle, pecunia money] (14c) 1a (1): an estate in land held in feudal law from a lord on condition of bomage and service (2): a piece of land so held b: an inherited or beritable estate in land 2 a; a fixed charge b: a sum paid or charged for a service— in fee: in absolute and legal possession fee vi feed; fee-ing (15c) 1 chiefly Scot: HME 2: TH 2 fee-ble \text{Yie-bol\text} adj fee-bler \-\b(\opera\)-b(\opera\)-list\ [ME feble, fr. AF, fr. L flebilis lamentable, wretched, fr. fier to weep—more at RLEAT] (12c) 1 a: markedly lacking in strength b: indicating weakness 2 a: deficient in qualities or resources that indicate vigor, authority, force, or efficiency b: INADEQUATE, INFERIOR Synse WEAK— fee-ble-ness \-\bol-bal-mind-ed\ adj (1534) 1 obs: INRESOLUTE, VACILLATIO 2: mentally deficient 3: FOOLISH, STUPID—fee-ble-mind-ed\ vigotic-ble-ble-mind-ed\ vigotic-ble-ble-ble-mind-ed\ vigotic-ble-ble-ble-mind-ed\ vigotic-ble-ble-bl

or provide food for 4 a: SATISFY, GRATIFY b: SUPPORT, ENCOURACE 5 a (1): to supply for use or consumption (2): CHANNEL, ROUTE b (1): to supply (a signal) to an electronic circuit (2): to send (as by wire or satellite) to a transmitting station for broadcast 6: to supply (a fellow actor) with cues and situations that make a role more effective 7: to pass a ball or puck to (a teammate) esp. for a shot at the goal ~ wi 1 a: to consume food: EAT b: PREY — used with on, upon, or off 2: to become nourished or satisfied or sustained as if by food 3 a: to become channeled or directed b: to move into a machine or opening in order to be used or processed 2 feed n (1576) 1 a: an act of eating b: MEAL; esp: a large meal 2 a: food for livestock; specif: a mixture or preparation for feeding livestock b: the amount given at each feeding 3 a: material supplied (as to a furnace or machine) b: a mechanism by which the action of feeding is effected e: the motion or process of carrying forward the

i 1000 for livestock; specif: a mixture or preparation for feeding livestock b: the amount given at each feeding 3 a: material supplied (as to a furnace or machine) b: a mechanism by which the action of feeding is effected c: the motion or process of carrying forward the material to be operated upon (as in a machine) d: the act or process of feeding a signal (as an audio or video transmission); also: the signal being fed 4: the action of passing a ball or puck to a team member who is in position to score feed-back \frac{16}{16}-bak\n (1919) 1: the return to the input of a part of the output of a machine, system, or process (as for producing changes in an electronic circuit that improve performance or in an automatic control device that provide self-corrective action) 2 a: the partial reversion of the effects of a process to its source or to a preceding stage b: the transmission of evaluative or corrective information about an action, event, or process to the original or controlling source; also: the information so transmitted 3: a rumbling, whining, or whistling sound resulting from an amplified or broadcast signal (as music or speech) that has been returned as input and retransmitted feedback inhibition n (1960): inhibition of an enzyme controlling an early stage of a series of biochemical reactions by the end product when it reaches a critical concentration feed dog n (1858): a notched plece of metal on a sewing machine that feeds material into position under the needle feed-er\frac{16}{16}-far\frac{1}{10} n, often attrib (14c) 1: one that feeds: as a: one that fattens livestock for slaughter b: a device or apparatus for supplying electricity at some point of an electric distribution system (as from a substation) d: Branch; exp: a branch transportation line e: a road that provides access to a major artery feeding frenzy n (1973): a frenzy of eating; also: the excited pursuit of something by a group feed-lot \frac{16}{16}-fat\frac{1}{10} n (1889): a plot of land on which livestock are fattened for market feed-

feed-lot \('[ed-, |at', n' (1889)\): a plot of land on which livestock are fattened for market feed-stock _istak\ n (1932)\): raw material supplied to a machine or processing plant feed-stuff _istaf\ n (1856)\: FEED 2a; also\: any of the constituent nutrients of an animal ration feed-stuff _istaf\ n (1856)\: FEED 2a; also\: any of the constituent nutrients of an animal ration fee-for-service n, often autrib (1945)\: separate payment to a health care provider for each medical service rendered to a patient (a \sim health plan)\)

[feel \(Viel\) \(

feeler gauge n (1925): a thin metal strip or whee of known thickness

used as a gauge used as a gauge feel-good Vici-gud\ adj (1977) 1: relating to or promoting an often specious sense of satisfaction or well-being (a ~ reform program that makes no changes) 2: cheerfully sentimental: LIGHTHEARTED (a ~

makes no changes) 2: cheerium senumental: LIGHTHEARTED (a ~ movie)

movie)

feel-ing \('\text{Te-lin} \n (12c) \) 1 a (1): the one of the basic physical senses of which the skin contains the chief end organs and of which the sensations of touch and temperature are characteristic: TOUCH (2): a sensation experienced through this sense b: generalized bodily consciousness or sensation C: appreciative or responsive awareness or recognition 2 a: an emotional state or reaction (a kindly ~ toward thistory) b pl: susceptibility to impression: sensitrytry (the remark hurt her ~: s) 3 a: the undifferentiated background of one's awareness considered apart from any identifiable sensation, perception, or thought b: the overall quality of one's awareness C: conscious recognition: sense 4 a: often unreasoned opinion or belief: SENTIMENT b: referentiated because the sensition of belief: senting the higher emotions 6: the character ascribed to something: ATMOSPHERE 7 a: the quality of a work of art that conveys the emotion of the artist b: sympathetic aesthetic response 8: Feel 4

Syn Feeling, emotion, Affection, Sentiment, Passion mean a subjective response to a person, thing, or situation. Feeling denotes

\ə\ abut \2\ kitten, F table \2r\ further \a\ ash \\\alpha\ ace \\\alpha\ mop, mar \air\out \ch\chin \c\bet \c\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \i\job \n\sing \o\line \o\i\bet \c\th\chin \th\the \il\liot \ir\fot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, \alpha, \text{w}, \text{\$\gamma}\ \text{ see Guide to Pronunciation}

ORTHLES NEARLY foex] (15c)

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b : a fci larly attraction lost adj t (ca. 1755) rtray in the exhibit ~ renu fentar

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fuga, fr. LL: 586): AND: ver] (1651) s [ME fab urification] identicalor ne of them. LOLICOLICC varionts are of the von

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failure of

Im-per-me-able \(,\)im-por-me-a-bal\ adj [LL impermeabilis, fr. L in-+ LL permeabilis permeable] (1697): not permitting passage (as of a flu-id) through its substance; broadly: IMPERVIOUS — im-per-me-abili-

ty \-ippr-mē-o-'bi-lə-tē\ n im-per-mis-si-bil \-im-per-mis-si-bil \-im-par-'mi-so-'bəl\ adj (1858) : not permissible — im-per-mis-si-bil-i-ty \-imi-so-'bi-lə-tē\ n — im-per-mis-si-biy \-'mi-

im-per-mis-si-bit-ity _imi-so-bi-lo-te\ n — im-per-mis-si-biy \-'mi-so-bië\ adv
im-per-son-al \(\(\) (im-'pars-nal, \(\) -'par-so-nal\ \(adj\) [ME, fr. LL imperson-alis, fr. L in- + LL personalis personal] (15c) 1 a: denoting the verbal action of an unspecified agent and hence used with no expressed subject (as methinks) or with a merely formal subject (as rained in it rained) b of a pronoun: INDEFINITE 2 a: having no personal reference or connection (~ criticism) b: not engaging the human personality or emotions (the machine as compared with the hand tool is an ~ agency — John Dewey) c: not existing as a person: not having human qualities or characteristics — im-per-son-al-ity _pars-nalio-te\ n — im-per-son-al-iy \(\) -'pars-na-ie, \(\) -'pars-na-ie \(\) div im-per-son-al-itz \(\) \(\) -/pars-na-ie, \(\) -'par-so-na-ie \(\) \(\) (and \(\) im-per-son-al-iz \(\) -'par-so-na-in \(\) (real-son-al-iz-a-tion \(\) -pars-na-in \(\) \(\) -'par-son-al-iz-na-in \(\) \(\) -'par-son-al-iz-na-in \(\) \(\) im-per-son-al-iz-z-tion \(\) -par-so-na-in \(\) \(\) -im-per-son-al-iz-z-tion \(\) -par-so-na-in \(\) \(\) -im-per-son-al-iz-z-tion \(\) \(\) -par-so-na-it \(\) \(\) -im-per-son-al-iz-z-tion \(\) \(\) -par-so-na-it \(\) \(\) im-per-son-al-iz-z-tion \(\) \(\) -par-so-na-it \(\) \(\) \(\) im-per-son-al-iz-z-tion \(\) \(\) -par-so-na-it \(\) \(\) \(\) im-per-son-al-iz-z-tion \(\) \(

im-per-ti-nen-cy \-on(t)-se, -non(t)-\ n. pl -cles (1589) : IMPERII-

NENCE impertunent (c)im-'por-to-nont, -'port-nont\ adj [ME, fr. AF, fr. LL impertinent, impertinents, fr. L in- + pertinent. pertinents, prp. of pertinere to pertain (14e) 1: not pertinent: IRRELEVANT 2 a: not restrained within due or proper bounds esp. of propriety or good taste (~ curiosity) b: given to or characterized by insolent rudeness (an ~ answer) — im-per-ti-nent-ly adv syn impersions. Of pertinent of the affairs of others. IMPERTINENT implies exceeding the bounds of propriety in showing interest or curiosity or in offering advice (resented their impertinent interference). OFFICIOUS implies the offering of services or attentions that are unvelcome or annoying (officious friends made the job harder). MEDDI ESOME stresses an annoying and usu. prying interference in others' affairs (a meddlesome landlord). INTRUSIVE implies a natless or otherwise objectionable thrusting into others' affairs (tried to be helpful without being intrusive). OBTRUSIVE stresses improper or ofhelpful without being intrusive). OBTRUSTVE stresses improper or of-fensive conspicuousness of interfering actions (expressed an obtrusive

concern for his safety)
im-per-turb-able \im-per-turb-bo-bol\ adj [ME, fr. LL imperturbabllis, fr. L im- perturbare to perturb] (15c): marked by extreme caim, impassivity, and steadiness: SERENE syn see COOl. — Im-per-turbablility \-\tar-bo-bic\ adv | m-per-turb-ably \-\tar-bo-bic\ adv | m-per-vi-bus \(\frac{1}{2}\)\text{Im-fpar-vi-c-s\} adj [L impervius, fr. in- + pervius pervious] (1640) 1 a: not allowing entrance or passage: IMPENETRABLE (a coat \sim to rain) b: not capable of being damaged or harmed (a carpet \sim to rough treatment) 2: not capable of being affected or disturbed \(\sim \text{to criticism}\) — im-per-vi-ous-ly adv — im-per-vi-ous-ness n'

Im-pe-fi-go \im-pa-ftë-(,)gö, -ftī-\ n [ME, fr. L, fr. impetere to attack — more at IMPETUS] (14c): an acute contagious staphylococcal or streptococcal skin disease characterized by vesicles, pustules, and yellowish crusts

im-pe-trate \"im-po-trat\vi -trat-ed; -trat-ing [L imperratus, pp. of im Impertrate \(\text{im-po-itrat}\\\ n\) -trateq: -trateng (L imperatus, pp. of imperare, fr. in- + patrare to accomplish — more at PERPETRATE) (ca. 1534) 1: to obtain by request or entreaty 2: to ask for: ENTREAT — Im-pe-tra-tion \(\text{im-po-'tra-sh-n}\) \(\text{n}\) -tim-pe-tra-tion \(\text{im-po-'tra-sh-n}\) \(\text{n}\) | m-pet-u-os-i-ty \(\text{im-pe-ch-wa-so-te}\), -chū-\(\text{ia-}\)\(\text{n}\), \(\text{pl}\) -tles (15c) 1: the quality or state of being impetuous 2: an impetuous action or impulse.

impulse Im-pel-u-ous \im-'pech-wos; -'pe-ch-, -chü-əs\ adj [ME, fr. AF, fr. LL impetuosus, fr. L impetus] (14c) 1: marked by impulsive vehemence or passion \(\) (an \times \text{ temperament} \) 2: marked by force and violence of movement or action \(\) (an \times \text{ wind} \) Syn see PRECIPITATE — Im-pel-u-ous-ly adv — Im-pel-u-ous-ness n III-pel-tus \(\) (im-po-los\ n IL, assault, impetus, fr. impetere to attack, fr. in- + petere to go to, seek — more at FEATHER] (1641) 1 a (1): a driving force: IMPULSE (2): INCENTIVE, STIMULUS b: stimulation or encouragement resulting in increased activity 2: the property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its mass and its motion — used of bodies moving suddenly or violently to indicate the origin and intensity of the motion

of the motion im-pi-e-ty \(,\)im-'pi-a-te\ n, pi-ties (14c) 1: the quality or state of being impious: IRREVERENCE 2: an impious act im-pinge \(im\)-pinge \(im\)-pinge \(im\)-pinge \(im\)-pinge \(im\)-pingere to fasten, drive in — more at PACT \((1605)\) 1: to strike or dash esp. with a sharp collision (1 heard the rain ~ upon the earth—James Joyce) 2: to have an effect: make an impression (waiting for the germ of a new idea to ~ upon my mind — Phyllis Bentley) 3: ENCROACH, INFRINGE \(\sim \) on other people's rights \(> \)— im-pingement \(\sharp \)-join-mont \(n \)

: ENCROACH, INFRINGE (~ on other people's lights) — interinge ment \-'pinj-mont\n | Im-pi-ous \'im-pē-os, (,)im-'pi\\ adj [L impius, fr. in- + pius pious] (1542): not pious: lacking hi reverence or proper respect (as for God or one's parents): IRREVERENT — Im-pi-ous-ly adv imp-ish \'im-pish\ adj (1652): of, relating to, or befitting an imp; esp: MISCHIEVOUS — Imp-ish-ly adv — Imp-ish-ness n | Im-pia-ca-ble \(\),jim-'pla-ko-bol, 'plā-\\ adj [ME, fr L implacabilis, fr. in- + placabilis placabile (15c): not placable: not capable of being appeased, significantly changed, or mitigated \(\)(an \cdot enemy) — Im-pla-ca-bli-i-ty \(\)-pla-ko-bi-i-o-tē, '-plā-\(\)n — Im-pla-ca-bly \(\)'pla-ko-bi-i-o-tē, '-plā-\(\)n — Im-pla-ca-bly \(\)'pla-ko-bi-i-o-tē, '-plā-\(\) n — Im-pla-ca-bly \(\) plā-\ aav

'im-plant \im-plant \ m (15c) 1 a: to fix or set securely or deeply (a ruby \(-ed \) in the idol's forehead \(b : to set permanently in the consciousness or habit patterns: INCULCATE 2: to insert in living tissue (as for growth, slow release, or formation of an organic union) (subcultation of the complementation of th taneously ~ed hormone pellets> ~ vi ; to undergo implantation (the

adj — by

manence to the control of the contro

stresses infinity incomming a something (as a graft or device) to planted in tissue—compare COCHLEAR IMPLANT im-plant a tissue—compare COCHLEAR IMPLANT im-plan-ta-tion \im-plan-ta-shon\ n (1578) 1 a: the act or process of implanting something b: the state resulting from being implant 2 in placental mammals: the process of attachment of the early to be maternal uterine wall

im-planting something b: the state resulting from being implace of implanting something b: the state resulting from being implace 2 in placental mammals: the process of attachment of the early to bryo to the maternal uterine wall im-platis-l-bie \(\lapha\) im-plo-za-bal\ add (ca. 1677): not plausible: no voking disbelief — im-platis-l-bil-l-ty \(\text{-plo-za-bi-la-le\}\) n — by plau-si-biy \(\text{-plo-za-bi-la-da}\) and (ca. 1677): not plausible: no plausible \(\text{-plo-za-bi-la-da}\) and voking disbelief — im-platis-l-bil-l-ty \(\text{-plo-za-bi-la-le\}\) n — by plau-si-biy \(\text{-plo-za-bi-la-da}\) and im-plead \(\text{(m-pl-mant)}\) n (ME empleden, fr. AF empleder, fr. en-pled to plead) \(\text{(14c)}: to sue or prosecute at law \) im-ple-ment \(\text{-im-pl-mant}\) n (ME, fr. AF, fr. LL implementum acts of filling up, fr. L implere to fill up, fr. in-plere to fill — more relatively simple exice used in the performance of a task: Tool, uters ship) 2: a device used in the performance of a task: Tool, uters does not seem to be a very potent ——H. B. Hoffman)

Syn DPI-EMENT, TOOL, INSTRUMENT, APPLIANCE, UTENSIL mean to anything necessary to perform a task (crude stone implement of a plausible to anything necessary to perform a task (crude stone implement a definite kind or stage of work and suggests the need of skill can strongly than IMPLEMENT (a carpenter's tools). INSTRUMENT JUBENT a definite kind or stage of work and suggests the need of skill can strongly than IMPLEMENT (a carpenter's tools). INSTRUMENT JUBENT advice capable of delicate or precise work (the dentist's long ments). APPLIANCE refers to a tool or instrument utilizing a port source and suggests portability or temporary attachment (noushell capable ments). The ment \(\text{(1806)} \) 1: CARRY OUT, ACCOMPLISH; applies to a device used in domestic work a some routine unskilled activity (kitchen uternist).

2 im-ple-ment \(\text{-ment}\) or \(\text{(1806)} \) 1: CARRY OUT, ACCOMPLISH; applies the resulting the ments tion \(\text{-

dence that ~s him in the bombing) b: to involve in the nature of cration of something im-pil-ca-tion \(\)_{im-pil-s}^{k\alpha}-shon\(n \) (15c) 1 a: the act of implicate ithe state of being implicated b: close connection; esp: an invisional involvement 2 a: the act of implying: the state of being piled b (1): a logical relation between two propositions that fails hold only if the first is true and the second is false — see TRUTH TABLE table (2): a logical relationship between two propositions in which the first is true the second is true (3): a statement exhibiting and tion of implication 3: something implied: as a: SUGGESTION b: possible significance (the book has political ~s) — im-pil-ca-lin \(\)_{im-pi-k\alpha-tiv, im-'pil-k-\(\) adj — im-pil-ca-tive-ly adv — im-pil-ca-tive-ly ad

tive-ness n
Im-plic-it \im-pli-set\ adj [L. implicitus, pp. of implicare] (1599) 1:
capable of being understood from something else though unipressed: IMPLIED (an ~ assumption) b: involved in the nature essence of something though not revealed, expressed, or develope: POTENTIAL (a sculptor may see different figures ~ in a block of stone—John Dewey) c of a mathematical function: defined by an pression in which the dependent variable and the one or more interedent variables are not separated on opposite sides of an equalion-compare EXPLICIT 4 2: being without doubt or reserve: UNQUETTIONING (an ~ trust) — im-plic-it-ly adv — im-plic-it-ness n implicit differentiation n (ca. 1889): the process of finding the derivative of a dependent variable in an implicit function by differentiating each term separately, by expressing the derivative of the dependent variable as a symbol, and by solving the resulting expression for the symbol tive-ness n

im-plode \im-plod\ vb im-plod-ed; im-plod-ing [*in- + -plode (u b

im-plode \im-plod\ vb im-plod-ed; im-plod-ing \(\frac{1}{2} in - + \text{-plode} \) (a b im-plode \im-plode) \(vi \) (1881) \(1 \) a : to burst inward \(\lambda \) a blow causing a varian tube to \(\sigma \) b: to undergo violent compression \(\text{massive} \) says to break down of \(\frac{1}{2} \) apart from exitenal pressure; also : to be come greatly reduced as if from collapsing \(3 \): to break down of \(\frac{1}{2} \) apart from within : \(\sup_{int} = \text{-pestruCr} \) (the firm \(\text{implored} \) imploded from greatly reduced as if from collapsing \(3 \): to cause to implode from greatly im-plore \(\text{implored} \) im-plor-\(\text{implored} \) im-plor-\(\text{implored} \) im-plor-\(\text{implored} \) (fr. \(\text{implored} \) im-plor-\(\text{implored} \) in \(\text{implored} \

old vision of a world culture —Kenneth Keniston) — imply-lpj0-siv, -ziv\adj or n
Im-ply\im-pli\vert vi Im-plied; im-ply-ing fME emplien, fr AF emplied entangle — more at EMPLOY] (14c) 1 obs: EMPCOD, ENTWINE 2:19 involve or indicate by inference, association, or necessary consequent rather than by direct statement (rights ~ obligations) 3: to contropotentially 4: to express indirectly (his silence implied conset) syn see SUGGEST usage see IMFER
Im-po-lite \im-po-lite\im-po-lit\ adj [L impolitus, fr in- + politus polite] (17f): not polite: RUDE — im-po-lite-ly adv — im-po-lite-ness n

im politic im potitic at — im-r at — im-r in ponder in ponder in the ims of beins v gethoven; lpan-d(a-) lpan-d(a-) l-pan-e \in m pone \in jr. in- + 50 est import im delly fr. exel w (1: parhaic : ciernal so SEQUENCE IMPORT. SYN IMPC mean a q somethin SEQUENC ble effect rlies con moment) portance judge > 5 sthing a: recogniz im-por-tai important more worth or PORTUNA Importan m-por-ta to the Waallcot baving hi nsage / sentene: Actuall' use in ti bronze the hor.

importa Scott F ดูนโรโกฐ -Phoe -Gent im-por-ti tice of it Insporter (Pieris r green la importer moundnopsiz r the sou pesis an attentio lm-por-1 (1528) ustent i mou im-por

> -Հիշո\ . importu nus lit lune-ly importi trouble ANNO blesom Im-por

ily or : mand lm-pos nere, li тоге :

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Syn st

itaconic acid e ivy 666

It-a-con-ic acid \i-to-'kā-nik-\ n [ISV. anagram of aconitic acid, C3H3(COOH)3, fr. aconite] (ca. 1872): a crystalline dicarboxylic acid C5H6O4 obtained usu. by fermentation of sugars with molds (genus Aspergillus) and used as a monomer for polymers and polyesters ital abbr italic; italicized

Italian \3-'tal-yan, i-also i-\ n (14c) 1 a: a native or inhabitant of Italian b: a person of Italian descent 2: the Romance language of the Italians

2italian adj (15c): of, relating to, or characteristic of Italy, the Italians,

ltal-lan-ate \-yo-ināt\ w -at-ed; -at-ing often cap (1567): ITALIANIZE tal-lan-ate \-not, -ināt\ adf (1572): Italian in quality or characteristics italian dressing n (ca. 1902): a salad dressing flavored esp. with garlic

and oregano italian greyhound n (1743): any of a breed of toy dogs resembling the standard greyhound in miniature ital-lan-lse often cap, Brit var of TIALIANIZE ital-lan-lsm \(\frac{1}{2}\)-

Italian occurring in another language 2 at specialized metastar of emulation of Italian qualities or achievements b: promotion or love of Italian policies or ideals Italian/Ize \2-\talian/12+y2-\niz, i: also i-\vb-\zed; -\tz-\ling often cap, vi (ca 1611): to act Italian; specif: to follow the style or technique of recognized Italian painters \(\sim vi : \text{to make Italian (as in appearance or behavior)} \)— Ital-\talian-\talian-\talian-\talian\)— tal-\talian-\talian-\talian\)— tal-\talian-\talian\)— tal-\talian-\talian\)— tal-\talian sandwich n (ca 1953): submarine 2 Italian sandwich n (ca 1953): submarine 2 Italian sandwich n (ca 1953): submarine 2 Italian sonnet n (1613): a sonnet consisting of an octave rhyming abba abba and a sester tryming in any of various patterns (as cde cde or cde dcd) — called also Petrarchan sonnet

Ital-\talia \talian\)— tal-\talian\, \talian\, \talia

*-ite n suffix [F, alter, of -ate-ate, it NL-altim]: san or ester of an acta with a name ending in -oux (nitrile)
litem \(\bar{\text{-}}\) -tem, \(\bar{\text{-}}\) -tam\(\alpha \) (ME, \(\bar{\text{fr. L}}\), \(\bar{\text{fr. ita}}\) thus \((14c) \): and in addition

: ALSO — used to introduce each article in a list or enumeration

: letm\(\bar{\text{-}}\) -tom\(\alpha \) (1661) \(1 \) obs: WARNING, HINT\(2 : a \) distinct part in an enumeration, account, or series: ARTICLE\(3 : \) an object of attention, concern, or interest\(4 : \) a separate piece of news or information\(5 : a \) couple in a romantic or sexual relationship

EVALUATED. PARTICULAR mean one of the distinct parts of a

couple in a romantic or sexual relationship

syn ITEM, DETAIL, PARTICULAR mean one of the distinct parts of a
whole ITEM applies to each thing specified separately in a list or in a
group of things that might be listed or enumerated (every item on the
list). DETAIL applies to one of the small component parts of a larger
whole such as a task, building, painting, narration, or process (leave
the details to others). PARTICULAR stresses the smallness, singleness,
and esp, the concreteness of a detail or item (a description that included few particulars).

TO SOME

tion 3: VERSION, INCARNATION (the latest ~ of the operalist,

Ţ.

it-er-a-tive \i-to-ra-tiv, -ro-\ adi (15c) : involving repetition; at

(televisionitis)
(telev

(televisionitis)

It'II-t'Pl (1824): it will: it shall

ITO abb International Trade Organization

-Itol n suffix [ISV 'site + 'of]: polyhydroxy alcohol usu related to read a mannital).

Its Vits, sts\ add (ca. 1507): of or relating to it or itself esp. as poure, agent, or object of an action (going to ~ kennel) \(\) a child prouded, first drawings\) \(< \) final cancetment into law\)

It's Vits, ats\ (ca. 155): it is: it has It'self \(\) \(\) it's \(\) its, ats\\ (ca. 155): it is: it has It'self \(\) it's \(\) its, ats\\ (ca. 155): it is: it has It'self \(\) it's \(\) its, ats\\ (ca. 155): it is: it has It'self \(\) it's beneric of classic art, it has been ctile one—compare IT — used reflexively (wastend the ent giving roben). For emphasis (the letter ~ was missing), or in absolute estructions (~ a splendid speciene of classic art, it has been ctile introughout the world\) 2: its normal healthy, or sane conditionthroughout the world\) 2: its normal healthy, or sane conditionthroughout the world\) 2: its normal healthy, or sane conditionthroughout the world\) 2: its normal healthy, or sane conditionthroughout the world\) 1: its own nature: intrusprently (was not in itself bad) rittle into its international Telecommunication Union 2 Internation Ity of its instructional Telecommunication Union 2 Internation ITy abb instructional Television let with instructional television let with instructional unit IUD\(\) i-\(\) international unit IUD\(\) i-\(\) international unit IUD\(\) i-\(\) international unit IUD\(\) i-\(\) i-

adj | 1937 | divorced | 1937 | divorced | 1937 | divorced | 1937 | divorced | 1937 | from reality and practical matters (an ~ recluse) | 1937 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938 | 1938

